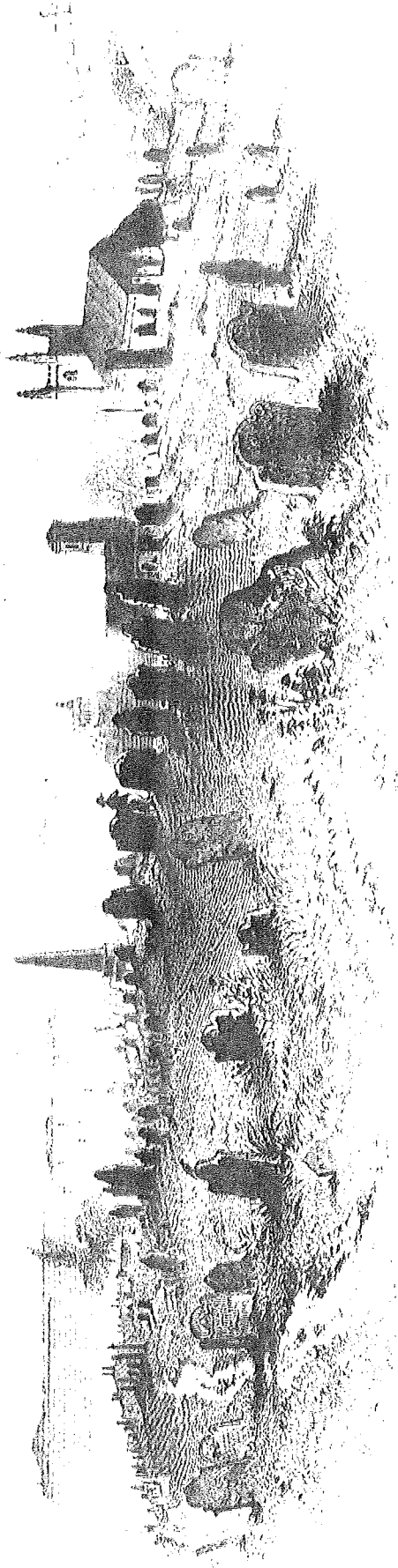


PRESERVATION GUIDELINES
FOR MUNICIPALLY OWNED
HISTORIC BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES

SECOND EDITION

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
HISTORIC CEMETERIES PRESERVATION INITIATIVE

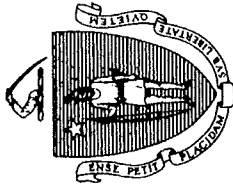


SARA B. CHASE
OCMULGEE ASSOCIATES, INC.
CARL A. CATHCART

WALKER-KLUESING DESIGN GROUP

JOYCE CLEMENTS
SUZANNE SPENCER-WOOD

CANDACE JENKINS
SHARY PAGE BERG



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Jane Swift, *Governor*

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

Bob Durand, *Secretary*

Department of Environmental Management

Peter C. Webber, *Commissioner*

Division of Resource Conservation

Susan Frechette, *Deputy Commissioner*

Office of Historic Resources

Patrice Kish, *Director*

Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program

Joanna Doherty, *Program Manager*

Tim Orwig, *Program Intern*

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*Memorial entrance gate
Riverview Cemetery, Groveland*



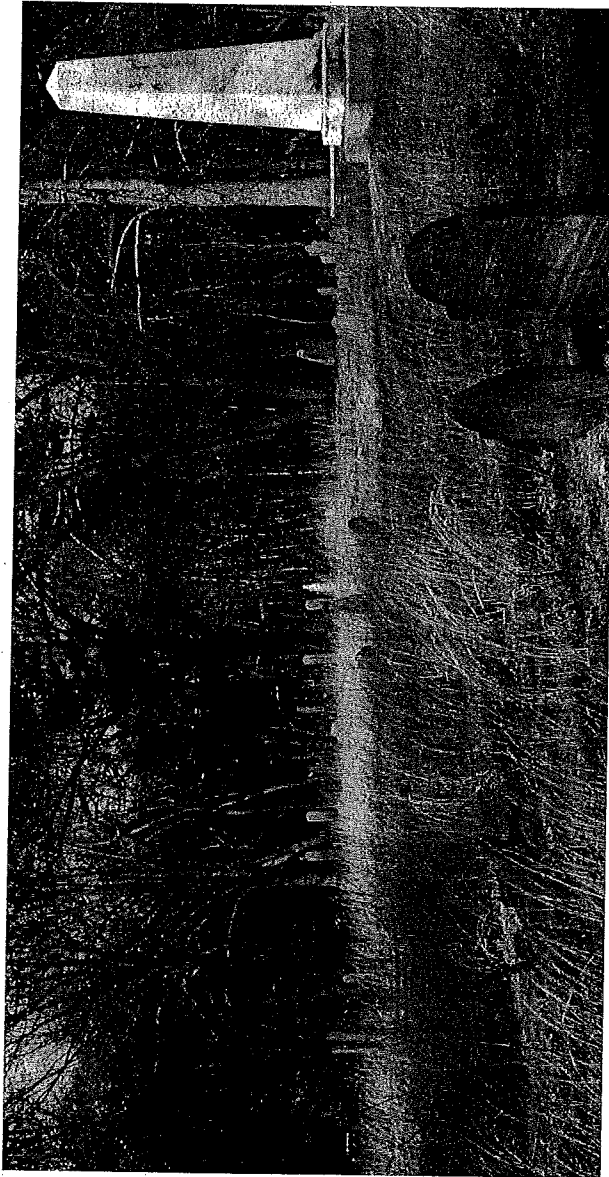
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National Register Status: *Listed*
Current Management: *Parks Department*
Status: *Inactive*
Condition: *Poor*



First Settlers Monument

EAST PARISH BURIAL GROUND

NEWTON, 1660

As the oldest public burial ground in the City of Newton and the sole remaining link to the city's beginnings, this 2.88 acre historic burial ground is located on a prominent site facing a major thoroughfare at the corner of Centre and Cotton Streets in Newton Centre. Without an active public cemetery in the City, there is no specific funding and no skilled or dedicated maintenance crew for this site. Neglected, the grounds have become overgrown, in poor condition and the historic artifacts are deteriorating.

The burial ground was established around 1660 on a one acre parcel given to the town by Deacon John Jackson that year to provide inhabitants of Cambridge living south of the Charles River a site for a burying place and a Meeting House. The plot was enlarged in 1701 by an additional one acre for a school house, burial ground and training field by Jackson's son Abraham. In 1753 one half of an acre was returned to John Jackson from the original donation. In 1765 the original burial ground was fenced in and served as pasture land for the sexton's cows. In 1767 Abraham's grandson, John Jackson formally deeded the two acres to the town provided that a fence was erected and maintained forever. The plot was enlarged again in 1803 and 1834.

The burial ground is clearly divided into two portions, defined by topography. The earliest, southern portion developed with the original town nucleus on an elevated knoll. It contains numerous slate burial markers mostly facing west, some standing in clusters, but mostly in relatively straight lines with numerous gaps. The markers are interspersed with occasional tombs and a few sandstone or marble memorials as well as open spaces containing unmarked graves, some of which may date to the earliest period of use. The 1834 addition includes family plots laid out in a geometrical grid pattern on lower, gently sloping terrain north of the original nucleus.

Because this was the only burial ground in Newton until 1781, it contains the remains of virtually every early family of the community. The first burials were the young minister John Eliot, Jr., [son of John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, "the Roxbury divine who had been a pioneer missionary to the Indians on Nonantum Hill and elsewhere"] and his wife. Repaired in 1822 and replaced in 1823 when the town erected memorials to the first three ministers, the tomb is not original. Also buried here are the first town clerk [1693], first school teacher [1740], first Deputy to the General Court [1708], Captain Thomas Prentice of King Phillip's War, General Michael Jackson of the War for Independence and General William Hull of the War of 1812, as well as soldiers from numerous campaigns, from King Philip's War (1676-1675) to the Civil War (1861-1865). The earliest extant marker is dated 1692. The last burial occurred approximately 1988 along the north edge in lots owned by the Grace Episcopal Church.

The site also contained Newton's first Meeting House (1660 - 1697), the first school, the militia training field, and possibly the town pound, although their exact locations are unknown and have never been investigated archaeologically. Relatively level, rectangular shaped terrain around the Settlers' Monument may indicate the general vicinity of the First Meeting House, but the area may have been leveled when the monument was erected in 1852.

In the northeastern portion of the burial ground, two shallow, irregular shaped depressions could be archaeological features associated with the early nucleus or later landscape improvement efforts. Numerous slate fragments are visible beyond the burial ground proper: on the southern slope adjacent to Cotton Street and on the eastern slope leading down to Edmand's Brook. These fragments were probably thrown outside the burial ground by vandals or maintenance crews during mowing or seasonal site clearance. One slate marker (possibly inventory number 943) is located at the extreme eastern margins of the burial ground, abutting the chain link fence at the edge of the slope.

Adjacent Land

Abutting the older portion of the burial ground is a grassed open space called Loring Park, city owned and protected conservation land. The park is named for the Loring family who owned adjacent property in 1848. By 1874 the Loring parcel was clearly separated from the adjacent burial ground. It contains modest potential for archaeological features associated with the settlement nucleus.

Previous work on this burial ground includes a 1990 master plan by William Pressley & Associates, Inc., Structural Technology, Inc., and Fannin-Lehner with an estimated restoration cost of \$546,960 for the property.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, LAWNS AND VEGETATION

Landscape Character

Issues

The landscape character is inconsistent with the historic origins of the burial ground. At the time the original south portion was developed, trees were a relative rarity in burial grounds. By the time the family plots were laid out in the newer north section in 1834, Mount Auburn Cemetery had been established. With it came the lush landscape character of the rural cemetery movement.

Today there are quite a number of trees growing throughout the site. Most were not planted, but naturalized from other trees in the area or from existing trees in the burial ground which were few. Open areas where trees once grew are now empty with sprouting stumps and seedlings from wind blown seeds. There are obvious differences in the sizes and species of trees now in the burial ground and along the fence edge. Most of the largest trees are in the northern section.

Recommendations

The south end, with its older slate markers, should be left relatively open in character which is more appropriate to the age of development of this part of the site. If maintenance can be assured, consideration should be given to re-establishing a historically appropriate garden style planting in the northern portion of the burial ground, while relying less on evergreen trees which create too much shade to maintain sufficient ground cover.

Planting Issues

Trees are abundant with 80% deciduous species. With 83 trees, there are 14 species and 2 related varieties of Cedar and Maple. Trees include 27 Black Oak, 9 Black Locust, 6 Sugar Maple, 6 Black Cherry, 6 White Ash, 5 American Beech, 4 Red Swamp Maple, 2 American Elm, 2 Littleleaf Linden, 1 White Birch, 8 Red Cedar, 2 Norway Spruce, 2 White Cedar and 1 Eastern Hemlock. There are fewer trees than the over 100 noted in 1990 with less Birch and evergreen trees. Trees have recently been cut along the south fence line and some trees along the Centre Street edge were removed 2 to 3 years ago. Some trees remain on the slope beyond the fence abutting Cotton Street.

The largest tree is the Eastern Hemlock in the north end with a 57" DBH [diameter at breast height]. Ten other trees grow around this Hemlock and the tree canopy of the group covers almost 25% of the northeast corner. Very little other vegetation grows in this area.

Many trees are interfering with gravestones with roots and trunks lifting and engulfing markers. Sucker growth is evident on some species of trees. Decay is common in the main stems of many trees over 26" in diameter. A couple of trees on the adjacent property have fallen on the north boundary and are lying on the fence. A standing 25' high dead tree is also on the north fence line. A large Beech on adjacent property is the seed source for many Beeches in the area including the 50' high Beeches in the northeast corner.

Shrubs and other plantings include Rhododendron, Winged Euonymous, Andromeda, Yew and Lilac as well as Periwinkle and English Ivy at the north end with Crocus, and Running Euonymous and other vines on the south fence.

Recommendations

In all, 35 trees are recommended for removal and a number of questionable others will require extensive care to prolong their lives. The large Eastern Hemlock should be removed because it is creating too dense a shade to maintain ground cover. It also has a double stem which could fail and split, damaging grave markers and other trees. It also has an insect problem known as Hemlock Woolly Adelgid that will kill the tree if not treated. The tree would require a continual program of insect control until a specific biological control becomes established. The two American Elms have died back which may be caused from the Dutch Elm Disease fungus and should also be removed. The Norway Spruce near the Cotton Street entrance should be removed. It has root decay from being damaged by equipment over the years and it may also fail and cause damage. Trees interfering with grave markers or tombs should be removed. The 19 existing stumps and stumps of trees to be removed should be cut as close to the ground surface as possible. No vegetation, including stumps, should be removed below the ground surface.

Three trees display outward signs of possible internal decay within the trunk and root systems. A certified Arborist should further evaluate them with a hazardous tree evaluation. Five other trees need support systems to help prevent loss of large branches. All trees to remain should be pruned. Large branches with extensive decay need to be pruned out to prevent damage or personal injury.

Volunteer Growth Issues

There is an extensive amount of volunteer growth along the east side including Brier, Raspberry and a lot of Beech volunteer growth in the northeast corner. Volunteer growth is also becoming evident along the Loring Park edge and at gravestones.

Recommendations

Remove all Brier, Black Locust, Black Cherry, Red Cedar and Buckthorn which are invasive volunteer species. Remove the young Beech volunteer growth as well as trees growing into stone walls or fences and the remaining Poison Ivy.

Lawns

Issues

Juvenile stages of native grasses have invaded open areas. While this presents a landscape character that some may consider charming and historically appropriate, these grasses obscure grave markers and create the potential for inadvertent loss of historic resources with normal maintenance practices. There are numerous areas of erosion and no vegetative cover. Herbaceous weeds are prevalent in many areas as well as moss on north facing slopes and steep west facing slopes in the old section. Slope erosion is a major concern.

The burial ground is no longer mowed except for a small portion that has been mowed by volunteers in recent years. The unmown area has become fertile ground for volunteer growth, concealing grave markers. Lawns were formerly maintained by the Park and Recreation Department with riding mowers. This practice was scratching grave markers and the mowing was stopped. With no active public cemeteries in the town, the expertise of mowing cemeteries has been lost.

Recommendations

All lawn areas should be completely renovated after vegetative removals have occurred. Erosion repair and slope stabilization should be accomplished by filling and seeding, not with regrading by cutting or scraping. Vegetation should be trimmed close to the ground surface. Because the settlement nucleus has considerable potential for archaeological sites, this work should be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist.

ACCESS AND SECURITY

Pedestrian and Universal Access

Issues

Pedestrian access is available from Centre Street at the southwest corner of the site with one step up on a stone wall and through a 4' wide opening in the fence which is interrupted by three concrete filled steel bollards. Space between the bollards is narrow and the entrance is not universally accessible.

There is no sidewalk across, although one is being considered along Centre Street. Located on a busy street, general access is difficult. There is no nearby parking, except on weekends along Cotton Street.

Recommendations

Remove the current steel bollard entry and develop a new 5' wide pedestrian access with an appropriate lockable gate from Cotton Street where the vehicular gate is now located. Slopes in this area will allow universal accessibility with a modest amount of excavation at the Cotton Street end which should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist.

There are no development or improvement plans for Loring Park except for a potential walk addition along Centre Street. Current plans reputedly include routing the walk inside the burial ground at the north end of Loring Park on the Centre Street edge. Archaeological investigations should precede any construction. Routing the public sidewalk through the burial ground is not recommended because it eliminates potential security of the site and has significant potential for disturbance of archaeological resources.

Vehicular Access

Issues

Vehicular access for maintenance is available from both Centre and Cotton Streets. Each gate opening is 12' wide with an inward swinging gate.

Recommendations

Maintain the locked vehicular access for maintenance purposes at the current width at the Centre Street entrance. Convert the Cotton Street entrance to a pedestrian entrance as described above.

Security

Issues

The site is not secure with open pedestrian access and small but actively used breaches in the chain link fence at the rear on the east side, out of view of Centre Street. One vehicular gate is padlocked and the other has a chain but no padlock.

Recommendations

Security measures should be improved by keeping gates locked, repairing fences to eliminate access points and providing increased police presence. Additional discussion of this matter is provided under the topic of vandalism.

VANDALISM

Issues

Vandalism of the property was noted in 1981. It resulted in the removal of a number of the most severely damaged markers from the site to a city building for storage. In 1990 one small area on south stone wall had been painted with graffiti. It was also noted that gravestones had been used as targets and had been scratched. Not much vandalism has been reported in the past five to six years. Volunteer efforts have cleaned up trash and debris in recent years. Some trash and debris was evident in January of 1999, but it had been cleaned up by the end of March. People were found sleeping in the burial ground in March, under the Rhododendron on the east side. The property to the immediate east of the burial ground is an apparent active site for people to congregate for illicit activities. An abundance of trash, chairs, clothing, luggage, etc. was found. The location is concealed from Centre and Cotton Streets because of the topography and dense vegetation. It is easily accessed along a path immediately north of the burial ground and can be accessed through breaches in the fence on the east side of the site. There are still numerous toppled stones as noted earlier under grave markers. One gravestone in the southwest corner had graffiti that appeared to be from a China marker or crayon.

Recommendations

While vandalism has not been a significant issue in recent years, the illicit activities on east side of the property should be curtailed before vandalism once again becomes significant inside the site. Active police patrol and control are recommended to eliminate this threat.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS AND MATERIALS

Circulation Systems

Issues

The principal drive along the western edge of the site parallels Centre Street with a major route to the eastern edge. The latter drive separates the older southern section from the 1834 addition. The continuation of the drive along the eastern edge is lost in vegetative growth. The southern section has no apparent secondary or pedestrian circulation system. The secondary system in the northern portion is defined by the cornerstones and posts of family plots.

Recommendations

Maintain existing circulation system.

Path Edging

Issues

The few remnants of brick edging at the west edge of the Cotton Street entrance noted in the 1990 master plan were not found. Stone edging was recommended at slopes on the sides of the Centre Street vehicular entrance drive to protect slopes from vehicular damage and erosion.

Recommendations

The stone edging is not recommended as it is not historically appropriate and should not be necessary once erosion conditions are corrected.

Pavement Materials

Issues

Grass and other vegetation covers the entire site including circulation routes.

Recommendations

Surface materials should be maintained in grass until visitation reaches the point where it is no longer practical to maintain lawn. At that time a paved path system should be considered.

GRAVE MARKERS

Headstones and Footstones

Issues

The burial ground has a total of 415 markers with about 340 markers in the original area [1660-1701] and about 75 markers in the 1834 addition. In the newer part, family plot boundary markers are missing and burial marker bases indicate the original location of missing headstones. Vandalism was noted in 1981 and it resulted in the removal of a number of the most severely damaged markers for storage in a city building. The 1990 master plan noted that 178 gravestones required conservation with 109 considered urgent, 61 immediate and 8 future. Conservation requirements included resetting 165 markers, adhesive repair on 55 markers, level and/or insert 19 markers into bases, clean 52 markers and 14 required other measures.

The report identified the following carvers and monument companies as being represented in the burial ground: James Foster, Daniel Hastings, E.W. Houghton of Harvard, Ebenezer Howard, Jepson of Newton Corner, Lamson family, William Mumford and John Sand. Stonecutter Daniel Hastings is buried in one of the family tombs facing Centre Street. There are also a few primitive markers.

Recommendations

Ten markers related to the French and Indian War have been restored since the 1990 master plan. Conservation requirements for the remaining markers should be re-examined and implemented. Broken memorials, slate spalls and marker fragments should be documented where they are found, examined for markings and carvings, collected and curated or used for repair, where possible.

Table Tombs

Issues

There are 7 table tombs of various materials and in varying conditions which have generally deteriorated since 1990. Tomb 290, which was not previously reported, has a marble table and a brick base. The base is in fair condition but the table is broken and the tomb below is open to the weather. Tomb 1150, which has a brownstone table and brick base, was noted with severe differential settlement and the assumption that tomb walls had collapsed inward. The tomb is now open to the weather on one side. Tomb 1195, the Jackson brownstone table tomb, was noted with moderate instability of the table because of severe erosion below the northwest column support. Delamination is evident at the bottom of table and the legs are rotated. Tombs 1346 and 1344, Norcross and Parker/Prentis, were noted with portions of the brick arch vaults exposed. Constructed of brick and fieldstone, there has been a partial collapse of the face and the vault is open to the weather. Loose stonework was reported in tomb 1370 which has a marble table and a granite base. Tomb 1842 was not found.

Recommendations

Repair the broken table of Tomb 290 and protect the tomb below from weather. Repair and reconstruct tomb 1150 over a concealed concrete foundation using existing materials. Repair tomb 1195, install a concealed concrete footing and attach the columns to the table with concealed dowels. Rebuild the faces of tombs 1346 and 1344, and clean out and repoint the arches. Repair tomb 1370 and repoint where loose stonework is observed.

Monuments

Issues

A white marble obelisk honoring the First Settlers of Newton and marking the presumed site of the first Meeting House, which stood there from 1660 to 1697, has been placed at the high point of the site. While the structure appears in good condition, the marble is eroding from acid rain.

Recommendations

Clean and protective coat the marble.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Perimeter Walls

Issues

The entire perimeter of the burial ground is defined by stone masonry walls with various materials and construction. The 1990 master plan did not address walls on the north and east sides.

Centre Street Wall: The north end of the wall is constructed of coursed rubble Puddingstone and granite. It was poorly repointed using a hard cement mortar. Moving south, the wall varies with a heavily chinked, somewhat coursed round stone appearance. The Loring Park edge has primarily round stones that are dry laid with minimal chinking. It is more prone to failure than the other walls on this edge. The length of the walls has areas of local collapse, and dislodged and missing stones.

Cotton Street Wall: This side is generally stable with dry laid field stones that are larger than those used along Centre Street. The height of the retaining wall varies above the street, but averages about 30" high. Two 10' long sections need rebuilding and occasional stones need to be reset along the length of the wall.

North and East Walls: Similar in construction to the Cotton Street wall, this wall averages about 2' high. Portions of the wall have toppled or are missing in 8 locations along the east side.

Recommendations

Centre Street Wall: Starting at the north end, reset two areas, 10' and 6' long, at the top of the wall, repair the north corner of the entrance gate and reset the granite cap; repair 6' of the south corner of the entrance gate and reset the granite cap, reset 20' at the northwest corner of Loring Park where there was a local collapse, rebuild four 10' long sections of the wall along Loring Park. Remove hard mortar and repoint with lime cement mortar where appropriate.

Cotton Street Wall: Repair and rebuild the two 10' long sections and reset the occasional toppled stones.

North and East Walls: Reset about 50 linear feet near the Rhododendron and in 6 other locations where erosion has occurred. Reset about 20 linear feet at the northeast corner.

Mound Tomb and Vault Structures

Issues

There are a number of intact tombs including four in a row added by the Proprietors of Tombs in 1803. These were sealed by the city in 1913.

After the 1990 master plan, the Fuller-Hull Tomb was examined on 19 October 1992 by Fannin-Lehner and others. Recommendations included removal of front stonework and installation of a foundation, uncovering the front portion of the arch and repair of deteriorating sections, anchoring granite elements with stainless steel dowels, sealing the junction between the brick and stonework, and carefully grading an area around the top of the tomb to decrease water flow for a projected total cost of \$7,145. Repairs have not been made to date. The brick arch is exposed above the granite face with a marble door. The brownstone table above is delaminating and has 3 broken and mortar patched legs.

Proprietors Tombs: The granite face capstone is loose and brick backup is exposed on Tomb A. There is also erosion and invasive vegetation. The Brownstone entry stone has been noted as cracked with no repair required. The granite edging of Tomb B has overturned. The right corner column of Tomb C has shifted and twisted. The granite joints in Tomb D require repointing. Tombs G and H are barely visible with a small fragment of the original buff colored mortar present. The field stone walls need localized chinking and repointing. Tomb I, the 1829 grey granite Henry Howey tomb, was noted with a local collapse at the entrance. Permanent closure with concrete was recommended with repointing of masonry. The ground surface in front of the tomb has a 18" diameter hole several feet deep.

Other Tombs: Tomb 232 has a brownstone table and brick base. There are some loose bricks and open joints. Tomb 985 was not found. Tomb 1047, constructed of brick and rough granite, needs repointing.

Recommendations

Repair the Fuller-Hull Tomb. On Tomb A remove and reset the capstone, repoint granite masonry, repair erosion and remove excess vegetation. Realign the base of Tomb B to the original position. Reset the capstone and column stone of Tomb C and repoint the side of the tomb with lime cement mortar. Repoint the granite joints of Tomb D. Remove excess vegetation from Tombs G and H, and repair, locally chink and repoint the fieldstone wall. The hole in front of Tomb I requires immediate repair. Left alone, soil deflation will continue and rainwater and snow melt will eventually undermine the structural integrity of the tomb. Small animals may also enter the tomb and disturb the remains interred therein. The 1990 master plan recommended permanent closure with concrete and repointing the masonry. Repoint the brick base of Tomb 232 and reinstall the table stone above existing masonry on a soft lime mortar bed. Repoint Tomb 1047 with lime cement mortar and repair erosion.

Doors at Mound Tombs and Vaults

Issues

At least 2 of the mound tombs had iron entrance doors which is evident by the iron hinge and latch pins that remain. They are both missing or have deteriorated to such an extent that brick masonry replacements have been installed.

Recommendations

Iron doors should be installed at these 2 tombs, using a visually similar, unobtrusive, standard black painted steel or cast iron plate, secured to the masonry with expansion bolts.

Edging of Family Plots

Issues

There are numerous granite post bases in place in northern 1834 expansion section. Erect vertical granite posts remain at 4 plots, although the connecting chains and/or rails are missing. A few top and side iron chain hooks remain.

Recommendations

Chain and/or rail barriers should be replaced with a historically appropriate material.

BUILDINGS

Issues

A hearse house, probably constructed for the 1834 addition, was located in the northwest corner of the burial ground. No remnants of the structure are visible on the surface.

Recommendations

Additional research on the hearse house may provide important information on the structure. Town documents, such as Annual Reports, may reveal the construction date, the cost of the building, the name of the contractor, or describe the building, hearse and mortuary equipment, and enumerate the cost of operating the town owned funeral equipment.

FENCES AND GATES

Chain Link Fences

Issues

The perimeter of the burial ground is enclosed with a 6' high chain link fence with top rails and center rails at the corners. The fabric and top rails are heavily rusted. H section and tubular section posts are not quite as corroded. There are two chain link vehicular gates.

Generally stable, the fence has survived reasonably well since the 1990 master plan. There is one bent top rail on the south side, cut fabric in two locations and one fabric patch, as well as high fabric in several locations because of erosion on the east side, 3 bent top rails, a rail slipped out of the coupling and a bent center rail at the northeast corner, and 2 bent top rails and 2 sections of rail off the fence on the north side. The Loring Park side has a kinked top rail, a rail out of the coupling and fabric higher than the stone base. Most of the bent top rails were caused by falling trees.

Recommendations

In the immediate future, local repairs should be made to the chain link fence, closing breaches and other deficiencies to improve security. The fence along the north and east sides should be replaced with 6' high black vinyl coated chain link fence as recommended in the 1990 master plan. This should also occur on the Cotton Street side. If possible, new fencing should be erected from outside the burial ground, and an archaeologist should monitor the activity, particularly post hole excavation.

The fence along Centre Street and Loring Park should be replaced with a 6' high solid bar stock steel picket fence. Wood would also be appropriate on this site, but transparency of the barrier is extremely important to maintain visibility of the site. The previously recommended addition of stone pillars to frame the vehicular entrance gate would be beneficial to support new matching gates. Because gate post installation work might impact potential archaeological deposits, it should be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist.

SITE AMENITIES

Signs

Issues

A 10' high free standing Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Committee informational sign, c 1930, is sited in Loring Park at the intersection of Centre and Cotton Streets. It reads "Site of Early Meeting House - The original Meeting House of the First Church in Newton was built in this burying ground in 1660. The first pastor was John Eliot, Jr., son of the Apostle to the Indians."

A metal "No Admittance After Dark - Police Take Notice" sign is located on the chain link fence near each entrance. The laminated copy of the National Register of Historic Places certificate at the pedestrian entrance is gone.

Recommendations

A site identification sign should be provided, offering visible recognition from Centre Street. More informational and interpretive signs should also be provided.

Seating and Trash Receptacles

Issues

None.

Recommendations

Do not provide seating and trash receptacles inside the burial ground.

UTILITIES

Drainage

Issues

No drainage structures were found in the site. It drains on the surface from a high point in the southeast quadrant in all directions, but primarily toward the northwest vehicular entrance. Sloped areas beneath dense trees are eroding as well as areas around individual mound tombs which are eroding toward tomb entrances. Drainage patterns are undermining some headstones and have washed out a portion of the stone wall.

Recommendations

Do not add a drainage system. Repair eroded surfaces as discussed under lawns. Regrade areas only where necessary.

Water Supply

Issues

No source of water was found inside the burial ground. A fire hydrant is located in Loring Park.

Recommendations

Water is beneficial in times of drought and would help to re-establish lawns. Consider providing hose bibbs in Loring Park outside burial ground walls.

Lighting

Issues

There are no light fixtures on the site. Street lights exist along the two perimeter streets.

Recommendations

Do not add light fixtures inside the burial ground.

PRIORITIES

High Priority

- Stone conservation including repair program, resetting and repair of slate markers and pin replacement in marbles that are visibly cracked or spalled
- Security improvements
- Repairing perimeter fences
- Repairing perimeter stone walls
- Restoration of table tombs, mound tombs and vault structures
- Cleaning and protective coating the First Settlers Monument
- Vegetative removals and pruning
- Erosion repairs
- Lawn restoration
- Identification sign placement








Medium Priority

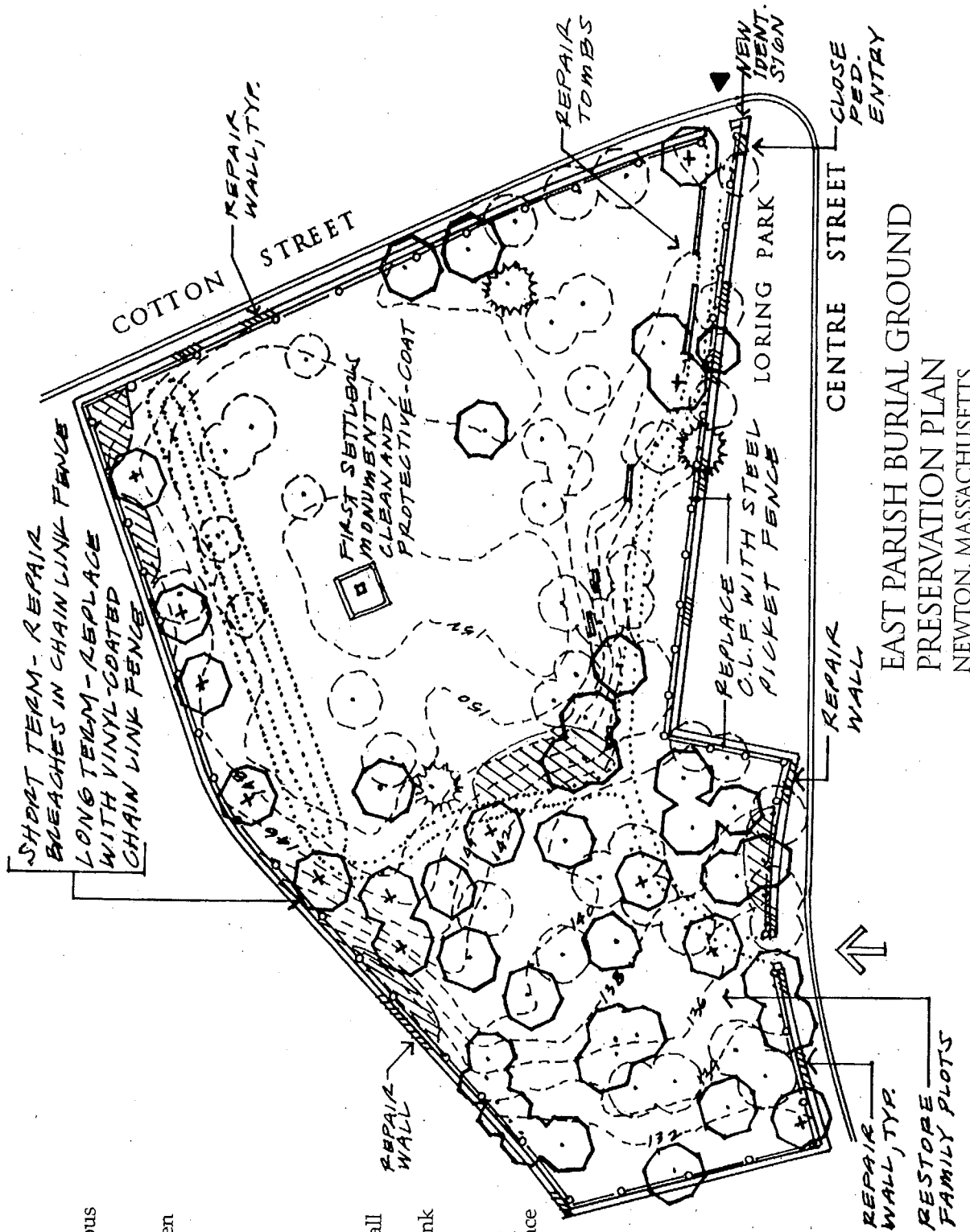
- Stone conservation including marbles with visible metal stains at the junction between marker and base
- Family plot restoration and repair
- Restoration of iron doors at mound tombs and vaults
- Relocation of pedestrian entrance
- Fertilization of trees
- Consideration of adding water supply

Low Priority

- Stone conservation including granite markers that have shifted or are leaning, and marbles currently in satisfactory condition
- Replacement of perimeter chain link fence
- Providing a steel picket fence along Centre Street
- Informational and interpretive signs
- Additional planting

LEGEND

-  Existing Deciduous Tree
-  Existing Evergreen Tree
-  New Tree
-  Remove Existing Tree
-  Existing Stone Wall
-  Existing Chain Link Fence
-  Vehicular / Pedestrian Entrance



**EAST PARISH BURIAL GROUND
PRESERVATION PLAN
NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

BY: WALKER-KLUESING DESIGN GROUP, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 JOYCE CLEMENTS, CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST
 NOVEMBER 1999 SARA B. CHASE, PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
 1" = 100' OCMULGEE ASSOCIATES INC., CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
 CARL CATHCART, CONSULTING ARBORIST

PREPARED FOR:
 COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC CEMETERIES PRESERVATION INITIATIVE